in detail, I will only consider the more important points, and produce some facts and figures which may be helpful in your deliberations.

First of all, I wish it to be distinctly understood that my action does not proceed from the desire to retain the year-tion of president of the Board of Health, held by me for eighteen years. I merety wish to show what I have done and tried to do with the limited means at my disposal. In this work I have been assisted by two gentlemen, each of whom receives the pittance of one hundred dollars a year. Without thought, of componsation, my colleagues have gone beyond their specified duties, rendering expert assistance and hazarding their lives in the diagnosis and suppression of conlegicas diseases.

Before replying, I must give due redit to Dr. Levy, who compiled the report, and who incorporated at least one or two original paragraphs. His work is excellent, and deserves prise, Under the heading Organization and Ordinances, the committee announce that no member of the board has received the training which is considered necessary to make a good public health officer. It is true that none of the members have attended schools of technology, but they keep in touch with the latest sanitary and hyglenic thought through iterature and observation, and each is a well posted as the average official secupying a similar position.

The ordinances governing the health department have never been compiled an adistinct volume, but are interspersed into the latest souly to teach people to likeregard law.

Death Certificates.

Under the heading Vital Statistics, unerous criticisms are made. It is that many certificates were not completely filled out, but they probably outsined all the data that the dectors ould secure, and I could not demand orce. In all the years that certificates are been collected they have never failed to fulfill their civil and criminal ends, they also show the causes of death learly enough for us to assertain what isseases may be cradicated.

ght. Frequently it was said of a fleate that no age was given when facts of birts, and death were plainly ded. Given these figures, it does require an expert mathematician to sate the age. Again, it was comped that the names of institutions as St. Luke's, the Memorial, the sat or the Virginia Hospital were ecorded; but the numbers and names to streets were always given, and a aring man, though a fool, could not herein.

tes, and we maintain that his hatton that can reasonably be de-ted can be obtained from the docu-s in the office, hough I admit the justice of some e criticisms, many more were un-unreasonable, and of no practical

Contagious Diseases.

Fumigation, of course, should be rigid!

practiced. It is claimed that in diphtheria re-lease cultures should be made. This means that the throat he mopped out and the mop sent to the city bacteriologist, and the examination repeated after all clinical vestiges of the disease have div-at peared.

clinical vestiges of the disease have divalpeared.

I have adopted this plan on several occasions. It has not gone into regular execution because the board thought it best to wait until the physicians were assured of the good results of the procedure. As the serms are frequently found in the throats of apparently healthy people, who carry them to others more susceptible, it is well to consider to what lengths these precautions should be carried.

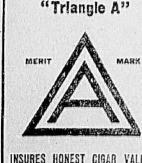
In Doctor's Throat

### In Doctor's Throat.

In Doctor's Throat.

For example, a negro woman had diphtheria, and was treated by Dr. Stratton, one of the city physicians. After all visible traces of the disease had vanished, two examinations by the city bacteriologist revealed the presence of germs. The woman was restless under confinement: in fact, only remaining indoors when she expected the doctor; and the people who had employed her protested that she was kept in quarantine after her health was restored. I decided, therefore, to test the efficacy of the department.

American Cigar Co.'s



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they can judge of a man by simply seeing his back. If his back fails to "throw a good front" they size him up

light weight overcoats: (waterproof) will make a man look right from any point of

this coat is useful. \$15.00 to \$35.00.

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All the new innovations are here, too; right from the fac-

Steamer Trunks, \$3.80 to \$60. Traveling Trunks, \$3 to \$45. Wardrobe Trunks, \$25 to

Solid leather Suit Case, hand-



or other fifty-six infants that died of liarrhoeal diseases under one year of ige, investigation shows the following ligures:

Those fed on cow's and marten min-mixed. Those fed on cow's milk alone. Those fed on mother's milk. Those fed on both cow's and mother's milk.

I tried to make a more thorough investigation of the whole number who died in this year, but so many had moved it was impossible to do so. I found, as far as investigation want, that very few of the colored children who were artificially fed received milk after they were six months old.

There has been a marked decrease in infant mortality since the institution of physicians to the poor and the inspection of food.

### Death Rate.

Death Rate.

In the course of the investigation, or rather inquisition, for physicians and other were probed to give evidence of my delinquencies. I was asked if the death rate of Richmond was not too high and might not be lowered. I answered that, according to the report for 1904, it might be reduced to 18 instead of 23.13 in the thousand. Upon this a great hue and cry arose from the committee and the press over the difference between 18 and 23.13, which is 5.13, and which, according to the committee, repressits 443 innecessary deaths. If the death rate can be reduced to 15 why not to 8, as in other clites? Why grieve ourselves to death over figures which can be made to tell all kinds of the only \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the bowsend discounter the courselves to death over figures which can be made to tell all kinds of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the bowsend discounter the courselves of the content of th

Hes?

If only \$ or 9 in the thousand die, according to the report of some cities, there should be many old people who could not live forever. These reports, however, do not show as many deaths past sixty or seventy years of age as do

ours.

I shall try to show what the trouble has really been. Every year, by request, we have sent to the Cengus Bureau at Washington a complete list of deaths from all causes and without regard to length of residence of the decedents in Holmond, because these people were recorded here and nowhere size. We have not excluded non-residents, hospitals, deaths from violence or accident, chidney and the resident of the deaths from violence or accident, chidney and the resident of the complete list. Here were not excluded non-residents, hospitals, deaths from violence or accident, chidney and the resident of the largest in the world. This deaths from violence or accident, chidney and the propular York River Line. Every Day To Ballimond, the world of the largest list the world. This was the largest in the world. This was the popular York River Line. Leave Richmond 4:39 P. M. daily, except Sunday, low rate one way and round trip tickets to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

the Health Committee, but it could not be remedied. To tax us with statistics from headquarters is manifestly unfair, as they necessarily differ from local reports. All statistics should be on a like basis and under Federal control. Under present conditions, ligures may be furerased or diminished at the will of the compiler. Some reports fluctuate like the stock market.

Case of New Orleans.

Case of New Orleans.

The Times-Dispatch says in an editorial that New Orleans has reduced its death rate to 10 in the thousand. Newspapers should look more closely into facts before making sweeping assertions. I have here the latest report from New Orleans, giving the death rate for 1995 as 22.01. In 1880 it was 26.31 and in 1900 it was 24.74. Since then there has been a marked decrease, and why? They exclude all deaths in the charity hospitals. They reduce their population by 806, which represents the finances of these institutions, and do not cotint the deaths, which last year numbered 1191. It is obvious that the death rate can be reduced indefinitely when elimination is pructiced. I have not the slightest doubt that we have in the city of Hichmond to-day 100,000 people. Putling the while population at 62.250, the death rate among the whites has never exceeded 15.40, that being for the year 1900, which as I have shown, was erroneous. In 1835 it even fell to 11.11, and in 1905 it was only 13.22. We were also charged last year with 8 deaths at the population. In the meantime, the lowest rate among the highers—that of 1807—was 21.80, and the highest—that of 1800—was 21.81, and the lightest—that of 1900—was 21.80. These calculations are

### A Medical Centre.

rived from changing the organization of the health department. The commission would be quite independent, and as it would outlast two councils, it could rarely be voted upon, and L. mpetent members could only be removed with

rarely be voted upon, and L. mpetent members could only be removed with difficulty.

My suggestion would be to make the Board of Health directly answerable to the Council, so that defedencies of star and routine might be promptly corrected. I consider the present board competent if supplied with the necessary money and force. The minutes of the Board of Health by no means represent our labors. We have met at all hours, and whenever it was necessary, but it was impossible to record many of the meetings.

The Board of Health has submitted to the Council innumerable recommen-

The Board of Health has submitted to the Council innumerable recommendations, which have been unheeded, I suppose, for lack of funds. While we only receive \$9,000 for our department, the city of Atlanta, which is certainly very little larger than Richmond, appropriates \$20,000 to carry on the same work.

To put Richmond on its true level with other cities we must take in more territory, in name, as we already have in fact; we must guard the negro population and must have sufficient money and force to carry out needed reforms.

My other recommendations are in the hands of the investigating Committee.

Sharp Cross Firing.

Sharp Cross Firing. At the conclusion of Dr. Cppenhimer's princes, Dr. Williams said:
"I would like to "sk you, Dr. Oppenhimer, why you said Dr. Levy compiled the report."

the report. Dr. Oppenhimer smiled and replied: 'Because he told me so.'

Dr. Williams then jumped to his feet, and turning to Dr. Levy said:
19r Levy will you state what you told Dr. Oppenhimer?"

Dr. Oppenhimer?"

Before Dr. Levy could answer the chair stated that Dr. Levy could not answer, as the question was out of order.

Dr. Williams then stated that he had



has forgotten to praise or thank Dr. Fedgwick, who came down from Boston to help the Investigation Committee, and from whom we secured all the information for the new ordinance on health.

### DR. GARCIN'S REPLY.

Review of Committee's Report, and Complains of Unfairness.

American should have a square deal. Certainly the Bourd of Health, individually and collectively, has not received such recognition at the hands of your special doline committee. At the very beginning, instead of meeting the Department of Health is the capacity of a conference committee their apparent object was an action of the committee, or rather the second report of the committee, or rather the so-called sub-committee, or rather the so-called sub-committee in the newspapers, with the apparent object of creating a popular production of the statistical department came out in glaving head-lines in the newspapers, with the apparent object of creating a popular prejudice against the department. Further investigation degenerated into apparent persecution and prosecution of the Health Department, especially its president. The stenographic proceedings of the investigation will prove the absolute truth of these statements.

My own personal belief is that if your committee really believes its own report, they should recommend to your honorable body that the Health Department he Impeached for gross negligence, ignorance commend to the grand fury that said department be indicated for infanticide and malpractice.

The president of the Board of Health

Challenge to Committee.

committee's conception of what value at death certificate is, or may be, to the community and criticises the department by saying: "In view of the above important functions of death certificates and the incompleteness of these on file in the office of the Board of Health, your committee concludes that the Health Department is unappreciative of these purposes, or negligent in carrying them out." In all kindness to your committee's criticism, I must say that they were, to speak mildily, exceedingly discourtoous not to explain why there may have been crores in the certificates. The clerk of the Board of Health occupies three, or four different offices, receives a meagre salary and being but a human, being makes mistakes. I do not at all grant or subscribe to the accuracy of the subcommittee's report. As I stated to the chairman, Dr. Ennion Williams, his viewpoint and my viewpoint are entirely different so far as this department of statistics is concerned.

Not Sufficient Money.

Not Sufficient Money.

Not Sufficient Money.

Further, in regard to the Health Department's knowledge of the value and functions of death certificates, the intelligence of the department or the individual members will compare favorably, probably, with any equal number of men, either doctors or citizens in any walk of life in this community. The committee should have stated, as a simple matter of justice, that we did not receive sufficient money to employ needed help, and that this department of statistics, if errors do exist in same, could have been, and would be, greatly improved if we had the necessary cierical help.

The last sentence in this section says: "Our high death rate is but the natural consequence of the lack of effort on our part to check disease." I desire to say that the Health Department, with the means they have had, have done all they could to check disease. Nobody knows better than your special investigation could not be made. As the board has not even had money for necessities, we certainly could not reach out and investigation could not be made. As the board has not even had money for necessities, we certainly could not reach out and investigation could not be made. In the committee state why further investigation was not carried disease as we would like, and would do, if we had the means at our command. Simple insitee, fairness and faquencess should flave made the committee state why further investigation was not carried forward by the dogmatic statement as quoted above is untrue, both in spirit and in fact.

Paristraph 4, page 7, of the committee's report, says, in part: "The board does not require bacteriolocical examinations in diphtheria to determine when the case is no loncer contagious, although this is universally recognized as the only safe and accurate method." I desire to expert so the part of the land department the loard of Health desired to make it of the part of the land the department in the loard of Health desired to make it of the part of the land that the medical pro-

fession and the public, and it did not care to antagonize either the one or the other at the very inception of this department, by what is known as "release cultures"—that is, keeping a child in quarantine, although the throat appears to be well, until the city bacteriologist states, by examination of these "cultures," that no dipintheria germs are still in the throat. There are many practical objections to this at the beginning. No doctor cares to have his diagnosis of the recovery of a case passed upon by a second individual; notifier does the average family care to pay several foes for what they might consider a very questionable service. This matter, like muny other medical questions, has to be gradual and educational. In conversation—with several dozen physicians in thisycity, they were unguinous in the opinion that the action of the board was correct, proper and the only commonsense one to-take.

Statement Misleading. Statement Misleading.

Statement Misleading.

Paragraph 5, same page (seven), says:
"No systematic effort is made, by the Board to discover the origin of cases of infectious diseases and trace their spread, with a view to prevention." I desire to say that this statement is in, great part, misleading. With the means at our command, effort has been continually made to discover the origin of these diseases, but, as previously stated, no one knewbetter than this committee that wo had not the means to make a series of examinations, which are, after all, "to-a great degree, theoretical. Where the first case of any contagious disease arises is a very difficult problem to solve, and any intelligent, practical by the problem in this commanity will so state I am sure. To quote further: "The record of the location of cases of infectious diseases is not kept according to any system which would facilitate a study of these important points." My answer to this is that not having money for necessities, the board could not indulge in luxuries. This record would certainly entail increased clerical duty, and as the clerk to the Board of Health is not even elected by that body, and performs the duttes of three or four men now, we could not keep this record, and the examittee certainly must know this statement to be true.

Paragraph 7, page 8, says: "Hence we

matters are concerned, we could not indulge in these luxuries.

Paragraph 10, page 8, says: "No organized campaign against tuberculosis has ben conducted by the Health Department. The very high death rate from consumption is but the natural consequence of this."

This is entirely a dogmatic assertion, which is absolutely untrue in spirit and in fact. The Board of Health has recommended the establishment of a hospital for the isolation and segregation and treatment of tuberculocis, and as the writer stated, to this committee, his idea as a practical man was embodied in this recommendation.

As regards the so-called high death rate in Richmond from tuberculosis, I desire

ly equipped sanitorium. All me thorities with which the writer nted agree on this point. Is Up to the Police.

has, as far as in its power lay, closed many wells and springs, but it has not had the power, and has not the power at present, to indiscriminately close wells and springs within the city limits, and this the committee must have known, and in justlee to the board it certainly should not have censured them for a power which they did not possess.

Paragraph 13 says: "Mosquitoes are recognized as a means of conveying certain diseases. No attempt has been made by the Health Department to locate the breeding places of these pests or to control their propagation," and so on. I desire to say in answer that in my section of the city I have ind numerous pools of stagness water, which must have served as breeding places for mosquitoes, drained, and several years ago the board utilized all the money they had (which was very little), on motion of Dr. Hoge, for the purchase of oil for just this purpose at several points in the West End. The committee was equally negligent in not stating as a simple matter of justice that the board had so money to carry on this work in any detailed degree.

What Has Been Done. What Has Been Done,

What Has Been Done,

As the president of the Beard of Healthwill probably answer this report in moredeighl, I will conclude with the statement
of, a few points that have come under my
observation as to the good work which
the Health Depurtment has done since
the writer has been a member of same,
and would prefixe these remarks by saying that it appears to me to be, to say
the least, rather peculiar that the committee was so singularly silent as regards
anything good accomplished by the present board.

anything good accomplished by the present board.

In 1880-91 the writer was partly instrumental in securing the establishment of the department of physicians to the poor, Statistics in the office of the Board of Health show that the death rate in Richmond has been reduced several hundred ayear since the creation of this department; dipitheria and tetanus antitoxin furnished free to the poor for several years and many lives doubtless thereby saved.

saved.
In 1892 the writer made strenuous efforts
to secure the establishment of a department on food and milk supplies, the details of which it is not necessary to go
into now, and every year thereafter,
until 1994, when such department was
created, did all he could to secure its establishment. tablishment. In 1899 the Board of Health recont-mended the creation of a department of

bacteriology.
Several years ago when yellow fever

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Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It stimulates healthy liver activity, relieves constitution, sick headache and
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For Habitual and Obstinute Constipation.

ORDINARY DOSE .- A Wineglassful before Breakfast. The good effects of Apenta Water are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

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(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

Mentioned Only the Bad,

Your committee made absolutely mention of the foregoing good things accomplished by the Board of Health.
Your committee invited and requester from the board recommendations that night be of value in drawing up their

# AN AUDITORIUM

1907, the presence of the United Confederate Veterans, the assembling of the Episcopal Council, the desire of the Episcopal Council, the desire of the Epworth League of the United States to meet here, the proposed invitation to the Southern Baptist Convention to assemble here in 1907, and the desire of many other State and national bodies to make Richmond their headquarters in the same year, all seem to urge upon us both the necessity and the desirability of immediate and ample preparations.

### Would Yield Profit.

A permanent, commodious, well designed structure, adapted to its purpose, comfortable and having from eighty to one hundred per cent, of acoustic perfection, I am satisfied would yield a handsome, direct revenue and would indirectly, by inducing the presence of thousands of visitors, annuly reasy any necessary expendi-

It would contain not only ample seating capacity but liberal and sufficient stage room for the accommodation, if necessary, of grand opera or spectacular productions, as by this arrangement we could secure for our people the finest music and the high-

within reach of all.

There is not space for the argument of this question within the limits of a message, and I therefore simply and respectfully recommend, in response to what seems to be an almost universal demand, a liberal appropriation in bonds for the completion within twelve months of such an auditorium as our situation and our circumstances seem now to demand. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, CARLTON McCARTHY,

Ministers Address Council,

Ministers Address Council,
On the motion of Mr. Pollock, Rev. Dr.
Gardner and Rev. Dr. Knight were permitted to address the Council.
Dr. Gardner said that he desired to know if there would be built an auditorium in Richmond. He said that he would go next week to Chattanooga to invite the Southern Baptist Association to hold its convention here in 1907, and that, he desired to know what answer the could make if the question was asked him: Has Richmond an auditorium?
Dr. Knight spoke along the same line, Mr. Jacob Umlant offered a resolution offering the Third Market as an auditorium building.

Joint Resolution,

Joint Resolution.

Joint Resolution.

Mr. Pollard offered as a substitute the appended resolution:

Be is resolved by the Council of the city of Richmond (the Board of Aldermen concurring). That the Committee on Finance be, and is hereby, instructed to inquire and report to either branch of the Council as to the probable cost of a suitable site for the erection of an auditorium in this city, and further, to inquire and report as to the cost of the erection of such a structure suited to meet the demands of the future.

2. That the said sommittee be, and is hereby, authorized to ask for plans and estimates for the auditorium building, to be reported at the earliest practicable moment to either branch of the Council.

3. That the said committee be, and

of the Council.

3. That the said committee be, and is hereby, instructed to report to either branch an ordinance providing for the issue of city bonds to the amount necessary for the purchase of the site and for the erection of the building for use as an auditorium, with authority to report the ordinance to either branch of the Council.

4. That it is the sense of the Council

that the auditorium building is now a necessity, and that when erected it should be commodious, modern in its appointments and permanent in its character; that it should contain ample singe room for the production of grand opera and other entertainments conducted on a large scale, convenient in its appointments for the comfort of the people and adapted in every sense to modern requirements for large gatherings.

5. That it is the sense of the Council that this whole matter should proceed with promptness and dispatch, so as to secure the erection, completion and equipment of this proposed structure within the next twelve months.

Mr. Ellett spoke in favor of the This, Mr. Pollard spoke in two of the limit of the

resolution. "If there is anything that Richmond needs and has needed for ten years, it is a proper auditorium and we nust have it," said Mr. Pollard. A vote was then taken and Mr. Ellett alone voted against the Pollard resolu-

tion for the auditorium.

### FAIR GROUNDS ORDINANCE LATER

Common Council Postpones Action Until Special Meeting. New Health Ordinance. The Council, after hearing the mes-

sage from the Mayor, urging the erection of a permanent auditorium, and after the two very spicy papers from Drs. Oppenimer and Garcin, of the City Board of Health, lost little time in getting down

A number of resolutions were passed ordering certain alleys to be paved and providing the necessary money for the

work.

An ordinance was passed permitting the work.

An ordinance was passed permitting the Virginia-Carolina Hardware Company to connect their two warehouses on Main Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, by a bridge; another to permit the American Cigar Company to maintain an area on their property on Twentythird and Main Streets.

An ordinance permitting J. H. Nolde to construct a collar at No. 2512 East Broad Street was passed.

A resolution was adopted ordering the construction of certain sewers with the city.

A resolution was adopted authorizing

the payment to John Stein the sum of employ.

A contract was awarded to Cheatwood for work on creek.

A contract was awarded Thomas A
Barry and Company for work on sewers
on creek.

From Finance Committee. The Committee on Finance presented the following resolutions:

To appropriate for James River Improvement pay-roll, \$1,500.

To authorize the issue of \$108,450 of bonds for the purpose of retiring a like amount of bonds.

To appropriate \$550 to build a retiring a like

amount of bonds.

To appropriate \$850 to build a retaining wall near the old Howitzer armory.

To appropriate \$1,500 for files in the Chancery Court clerk's office.

To appropriate \$500 for steps from Marshall Square to Rocketts Street.

Resolution to remit tax on Confederate Women's Home and R. E. Lee Camp; passed.

The ordinance providing for the pure

passed.

The ordinance providing for the purchase of the Scott property and to lease the same to Virginia Fair Company was, at the request of Mr. Pollard, tabled, to some up at a special meeting of the Council.

An ordinance condemning property on West Franklin Street, videning the Sirect from Allison Street to the Bouleyard, was adopted.

The new health ordinance was, on motion of Mr. Lynch, referred to the Committee on Health and Finance.

The ordinance to appoint a building inspector was referred to the Finance Committee, with the right to report the either branch.

Adjournment followed. Colonel Cameron An Eagle.

Colonel Cameron An Eagle.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA. May 7.—Col. George Cameron, Jr., of Petersburg, a member of Governor Swanson's staff, and the president of a Petersburg bank, was tonight made a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles by special dispensation granted by the Hon. Hy D. Davis, of Claveland, Ohlo, the grand worthy president of the order, who is here attending the annual convention of the Eagles of the State. The work of initiation was dorne by Mr. Davis himself; Grand Treasurer Carr, of Portsmouth, Pa.; State officers and those of the Norfolk Aerie, Mr. Cameron was made a member of Petersburg Aerie, No. 82.

Too True.

Inordinate prosperity invites vilification, where a man gets more than about so much of the earth, he gets it largely in the form of much.—Puck.

Argo Red Salmon is sold in one-pound TALL cans, because only the TALL cans are filled by machinery. Flat and one-half-pound cans are filled by hand. Handwork in factories is crude and antiquated, Fifteen cents a can at all grocers.

Fifteen cents a can at all grocers.

LOCAL SUNDAY SERVICE, VIA C. & C. RAILWAY.

ARILWAY.

HALF RATES BETWEEN STATIONS.

Commencing Sunday, May 13th, 10cm passenger trains between Richmond and Newport News, and trains No. 15 and No. 16, between Richmond and Charlotteaville, leaving Richmond at 7:30 A. M. and arriving Richmond 7:48 P. M., will be rundally instead of delly except Sunday.

Half rate tickets sold for Sunday morneing local trains, returning in the evening.

## APENTA